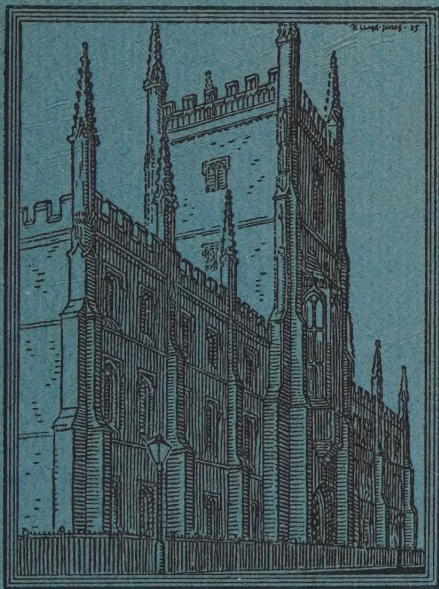


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CAMBRIDGE



UNIVERSITY
PRESS



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CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge University Press
Fetter Lane, London

New York

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras

Toronto

Macmillan

Tokyo

Maruzen Company, Ltd.

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THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

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NOTES
ON ITS HISTORY
&
DEVELOPMENT



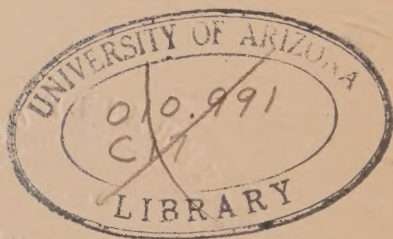
CAMBRIDGE
Printed at the University Press
1930

First edition 1914

Second edition 1925

Third edition 1927

Fourth edition 1930



PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

FRONTISPIECE

The University Press, Cambridge

Title-page of the First Cambridge Bible

FACING PAGE I

Title-page of George Herbert, *The Temple*

PAGE 5

Title-page of Baskerville's Bible

PAGE 9

A Corner of the Jobbing Machine Room

FACING PAGE 10

Monotype Casting Room

BETWEEN PAGES 10 AND 11

One of the Monotype Imposition Rooms

BETWEEN PAGES 10 AND 11

A Corner of the Machine Room

FACING PAGE 11

100752

Title-page of Keynes,
Bibliography of Sir Thomas Browne

PAGE 13

Title-page of Bald, Middleton's *Game at Chesse*

PAGE 15

The Bible Show-room at Fetter Lane

FACING PAGE 16

The Library at Fetter Lane

FACING PAGE 17

The Syndics of the Press

1930

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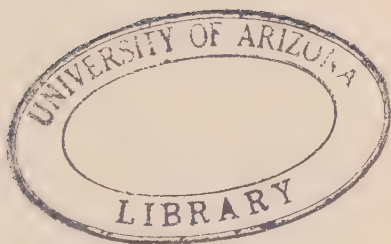
W. Lewis, M.A.

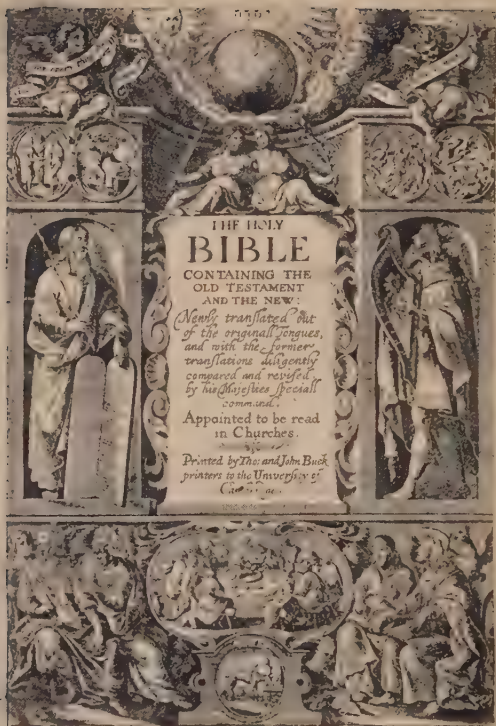
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ASSISTANT MANAGER

R. J. L. Kingsford, M.A.





TITLE-PAGE OF THE FIRST CAMBRIDGE BIBLE

NOTES
ON
THE HISTORY & DEVELOPMENT
OF THE
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
PRESS

"It was a great while before Cambridge could find out the right knack of printing...but one Sibert, University Printer, improved that mystery to good perfection."

THOMAS FULLER

CAMBRIDGE "found out the right knack" in 1521, when the first Cambridge book was printed at a press set up by John Siberch, the friend of Erasmus.

It may be noted, however, that as early as 1276 there is reference to university "stationers," who "publicly avouched the sale of staple-books" and made copies of approved texts for the use of students in the university. Many of these *stationarii* were binders as well, and one of them, Garrett Godfrey, was probably Erasmus's first host in Cambridge.

THE CHARTER OF HENRY VIII

Desiderius Erasmus had come to live in Queens' College in 1509 or 1510, and in 1511 had been elected to the Lady Margaret's professorship of divinity. In spite of his complaints about the poor quality of the college beer, the boorishness of the townsmen and the small attendance at his lectures, Erasmus remained for some years in Cambridge, and it was under his patronage that printing was begun.

Coming probably from Cologne, John Lair of Siegburg used his place-name rather than his surname, and is thus known to history as John Siberch, the first Cambridge printer.

Four books (including Erasmus's work *De conscribendis epistolis*) were printed by him in 1521, and eight (and the fragments of a ninth) have been found bearing his imprint. One of them (Galen, *De Temperamentis*) claims to be the first book printed in England containing Greek characters; another is a Latin translation of the sermon preached in London by John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, on the occasion of the public burning of Luther's works. All are of sufficient rarity to be found only in the oldest libraries.

As the result of a petition to Cardinal Wolsey,

THOMAS THOMAS

in 1534 Cambridge printing received what may be regarded as its *Magna Carta*, letters patent being granted to the University by Henry VIII "to elect three stationers and printers or sellers of books, residing within the University...to print books of every kind that have been approved by the Chancellor." This charter was granted "at the procuration and costs" of three Cambridge booksellers.

In spite of this privilege and of the appointment of official University printers, no books seem to have been printed in Cambridge for fifty years after this date. This was due, no doubt, to the trade rivalries and theological controversies of the time. The Stationers' Company made a practice of searching the London printing-houses for books which might show leanings towards the heresies of puritanism, and kept a specially jealous eye upon Cambridge printers. However, in 1582 the University took the bold step of appointing Thomas Thomas, himself a puritan, as printer. The Stationers' Company at once attacked him and seized his press and furniture; but, after a conference had been held with Lord Burghley, the charter of Henry VIII was confirmed and

ATTACKS OF THE STATIONERS

Thomas was reinstated. The latter became "a famous printer among Cantabrigians." He was a scholar, moreover, as well as a printer, and "was of opinion that it was men of learning who should give themselves to cultivating and rightly applying that illustrious benefit sent down from heaven and given to aid mankind and perpetuate the arts." His Latin Dictionary was famous. The first edition was printed in 1587, and by 1610 it had reached a tenth edition.

Since his time the office of University Printer has been filled without interruption.

John Legate, who continued to print in Cambridge till 1607, was the first to use the device *Alma Mater Cantabrigia* with the motto *Hinc Lucem et Pocula Sacra* surrounding it. This appears in many forms. The earliest yet found is in the 1600 edition of Perkins, *A Golden Chaine*. It is still in common use and may be seen in an early form on page 24.

About this time there were further disputes between the University and the Stationers' Company. When, for instance, in 1620, the latter prosecuted the University for printing Lilly's *Latin Grammar*, the University retorted by

THE
TEMPLE.
SACRED POEMS
AND
PRIVATE EJA-
CULATIONS.

By MR. GEORGE HERBERT.

PSAL. 29.

*In his Temple doth every
man speak of his honour.*



CAMBRIDGE:
Printed by *Thom. Buck,*
and *Roger Daniel,* printers
to the Universitie.
1633.

THOMAS BUCK

ordering all its members to use no other edition than their own.

The position of the University was made clear finally in 1627-8, when all its "privileges and immunities" previously granted by Henry VIII were confirmed by Charles I.

The printing-house of Thomas Buck, who was appointed University Printer in 1625, has a special interest as it was once the refectory of the Augustinian friars. In spite of disputes with the London Stationers, Buck and his brothers increased the output of the Press and improved the typography, the edition of *Poetæ Graeci Minores* being described as "the most elegant book of the Cantabrigian press delivered to the public." Their ornament appears on most of their books, and they continue to use Legate's device, though in all sorts of quaint forms. It was in Buck's house, too, that the first Cambridge editions of the Authorised Version and of the Prayer-Book were produced; the elaborate title-page of the Buck Bible of 1629 is here reproduced. Since his time the Press has continuously exercised the privilege of printing both Bibles and Prayer-Books, which it holds in common with the Clarendon Press and

FIELD AND HAYES

the King's Printer. The illustration on p. 5 shows the title-page of the first edition of George Herbert's *The Temple*, printed by Buck and his partner, Roger Daniel, in 1633.

With the triumphant Parliamentary party the Cambridge Press seems to have been in close touch. Its rights were recognised in ordinances of 1649 and 1652, and John Field, who had printed "the pretended Act of the Commons of England for the setting up an High Court of Justice for the trial of his Martyred Majesty in 1648," was appointed at Cambridge in 1655. He built a new printing-house, which remained in use until 1827; his printing-room was "sixty feet by twenty, held six presses, had paper windows and a pleasant garden."

Under John Field and his successor John Hayes the Press became even more active, although the quality of the books declines. Field's bibles, in fact, were so inaccurate that the Vice-Chancellor was petitioned.

The modern history of the Cambridge Press may be said to have begun in 1698, when, thanks to the labours of Richard Bentley, scholar, critic

RICHARD BENTLEY

and Master of Trinity, a great revival of typography was inaugurated. New additions were made to the buildings, new presses set up, beautiful types imported from Holland and Matthew Prior himself endeavoured to procure Greek type from the Paris press. Finally a body of *Curatores Præli Typographici* was appointed to represent the University in controlling the working and output of the Press. Thus the University, which had hitherto done little more than license books to be printed, entered upon a fresh stage in its career as a publisher, accepting full responsibility for each book produced and determining the price per sheet and other details.

The most famous, perhaps, of 18th century English printers was John Baskerville. Being eager to produce a folio Bible and Prayer-Books, he entered into an agreement with the University in 1755, and very strict conditions were imposed upon him.

His Bible appeared in 1763. It has been described as "one of the most beautifully printed books in the world." The title-page, which is reproduced opposite, has all the power and

Holy Bible.

Original Tongues.

AND

APPOINTED TO BE READ IN CHURCHES.

Printed by JOHN BASKERVILLE, Printer to the UNIVERSITY

CUM PRIVILEGIO

THE PITT PRESS

brilliancy of copperplate and much of its beauty comes from its simplicity. Baskerville lost so much money in this venture that he threw up his contract with the University and printed no more books at Cambridge.

About the beginning of the 19th century a successful experiment was made with stereotype plates—"the fruitful mother of many children at one birth, of exact family-likeness, and who is still possessed of the power of producing more." The inventor was Earl Stanhope; two presses of his invention, which are still in use, were bought in 1804 and designs made for a new printing-house.

New buildings, indeed, were now a pressing need and, in 1824, it was resolved that part of the surplus fund for erecting a statue of the great William Pitt, who had been a member of Pembroke College, should be devoted to the erection of new Press buildings, and the first stone of what is now known as the Pitt Press building (see *Frontispiece*) was laid in 1831.

During the last hundred years, many further additions to the buildings have been made, and quite recently the machine-room, the ware-



A CORNER OF THE JOBBING MACHINE ROOM



MONOTYPE CASTING ROOM



ONE OF THE MONOTYPE IMPOSITION ROOMS



A CORNER OF THE MACHINE ROOM SHOWING TWO LARGE MIEHLE
PERFECTORS PRINTING BIBLES

THE SYNDICS OF THE PRESS

houses and the secretarial offices have been substantially enlarged.

Of recent developments in the administration of the Press it is not possible here to give a detailed account. The governing body now consists of the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer of the University (*ex officio*) and fourteen Syndics, chosen by the University from among its members. This Syndicate, which represents the University in its printing and publishing capacity, is the direct successor of the body of *Curatores* appointed in 1698 and has numbered among its members such well-known men of learning as Bentley, Porson, Isaac Milner, Christopher Wordsworth, Whewell, Cayley, Stokes, Mayor, Westcott, Hort, Bradshaw, Jebb, Acton, Henry Jackson, F. W. Maitland, Aldis Wright, Sir Adolphus Ward, and A. C. Benson.

A list of the present Syndicate will be found on page viii.

Of the printers of the last century the best known are, perhaps, John William Parker (1836-1854) and Charles John Clay, who was in partnership with the University for forty-one

MODERN PRINTING

years. From 1916 to 1923 the office of printer was held by James Bennet Peace, Fellow of Emmanuel College; and it was during this period that the Press secured the services of Mr Bruce Rogers as typographical adviser. Mr Rogers, who, it has been said, "by the quality of his work must rank as the greatest of living American printers," spent the greater part of the years 1917-1919 in Cambridge, and was responsible for the design of such books as *The New Shakespeare* and Sir Thomas Heath's *Euclid in Greek*, the latter an example of the beauty which can result from a combination of Greek characters and geometrical figures.

The present printer, Mr Walter Lewis, was appointed in 1923; and the title-pages of two books printed since that date are shown here. More recently Mr Stanley Morison has been appointed typographical adviser.

The present buildings, as lately rearranged and enlarged, include machine-rooms, containing perfectors, Miehle and platen presses; a foundry, comprising a stereotyping and electrotyping department; type store-rooms, composing-rooms and monotype-rooms, where

A
BIBLIOGRAPHY
of
Sir Thomas Browne, Kt, M.D.

By GEOFFREY KEYNES, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.



CAMBRIDGE
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
Anno Dom. MCMXXIV

MODERN PRINTING

books are set up in all varieties of type—among them Caslon, Garamond, Baskerville, Goudy, Polyphilus, Blado and Fournier—and in all varieties of language—Hebrew, Arabic, Amharic, Sanskrit and Syriac, to mention but a few. Every month an average of over 50 tons of printed matter leaves the warehouse, the majority of it destined, when bound, for the Syndics' London office, some of it for other London publishers.

A library containing a representative collection of Cambridge books dating from 1584 to the present day and including recent books printed by Mr Lewis for other publishers is kept at the Syndics' Cambridge offices. Short notes on some of the more interesting copies will be found on pp. 23 ff.

The beginning of the Syndics' career as publishers in the full sense of the term may be assigned to the year 1872, when they first established a London publishing house of their own, in Paternoster Row. At that time the catalogue of the Syndics' publications consisted of some dozen pages; now it extends to 300, and in the

A Game at Chesse

BY
THOMAS MIDDLETON

EDITED
BY
R. C. BALD



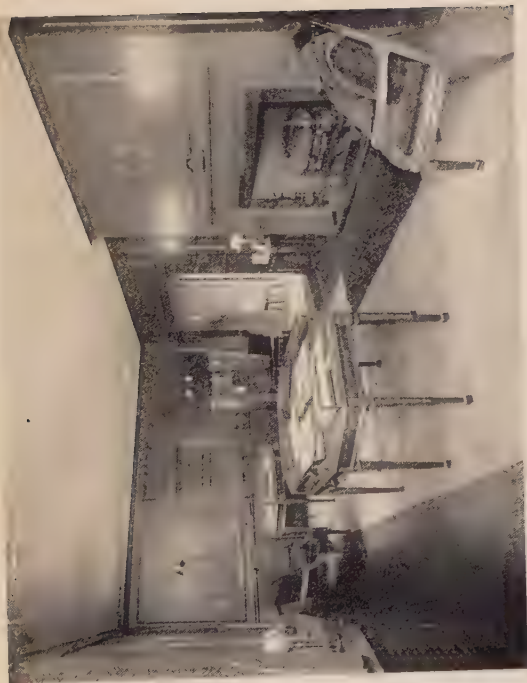
CAMBRIDGE
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
MCMXXIX

THE LONDON OFFICE

year 1929, apart from reprints and journals, over 100 new books were issued bearing the *imprimatur* of the University. In consequence it has twice been necessary to move the publishing house, first to Ave Maria Lane, later to its present position in Fetter Lane, within a few hundred yards of the Public Record Office. To Fetter Lane come the finished books from the binders, and here the whole work of the storage, distribution, sale, advertisement and accountancy of the Syndics' books is conducted.

At Fetter Lane visitors are welcome, both in the Library on the ground floor and in the Bible Show-room upstairs. The Library contains a copy of all the Syndics' publications, while in the Bible Show-room will be found, in various styles of binding, many different editions of the Authorised and the Revised Version, and of the Prayer-Book of 1662 and the proposed Book of 1928. Of the New Scottish Prayer-Book and the Canadian Prayer-Book the Syndics are the sole publishers.

In the United States of America, in Canada and in India the Syndics are represented by the house of Macmillan. In their turn the Syndics



THE BIBLE SHOW'-ROOM AT FETTER LANE



THE LIBRARY AT FETTER LANE

CAMBRIDGE AUTHORS

act as agents in Great Britain for the University Presses of Chicago and California and the Duke University Press of Durham, N. Carolina.

In 1894 the Syndics appointed their first permanent Secretary (Mr R. T. Wright) to represent them in Cambridge. In 1922 the present Secretary, Mr S. C. Roberts, succeeded Mr A. R. Waller, who will be remembered as the editor of many of the volumes of the *Cambridge English Classics* and the co-editor with Sir Adolphus Ward of *The Cambridge History of English Literature*.

To illustrate the variety of the Syndics' works, a word may be said in conclusion about a few of their publications in the last fifty years.

As befits the Press of a University famous for its school of mathematics, the Syndics have issued many volumes of collected papers, amongst them being those of Cayley, Sylvester, Rayleigh, Stokes, Kelvin, Tait and Adams; and in recent years they have published treatises by such well-known living mathematicians as Professor E. W. Hobson, Sir Joseph Larmor, the Hon. Bertrand Russell, Dr A. N. Whitehead, Sir A. S. Eddington and Sir James Jeans.

CAMBRIDGE HISTORIES

In the various branches of natural science—physics, chemistry, biology, botany, zoology—new volumes are constantly being added. Among the famous physicists for whom the Syndics have acted as publishers may be mentioned Sir James Dewar, Sir J. J. Thomson, Sir Ernest Rutherford and Professor Niels Bohr : in biology, the late William Bateson's work on Mendel's Principles of Heredity may be mentioned. The Syndics have also been entrusted by the Royal Society with the publication of their Catalogue of Scientific Papers.

One of the best known Cambridge publications, perhaps, is *The Cambridge Modern History*. Planned by Lord Acton in 1896, at a time when he was Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, as a means of "recording, in the way most useful to the greatest number, the fulness of the knowledge which the nineteenth century is about to bequeath," the work was entrusted, after Lord Acton's retirement in 1901, to Sir A. W. Ward, Sir G. W. Prothero and Sir Stanley Leathes. "Many Universities and two Continents were ransacked for contributors," and the twelve volumes of text, together with two supplementary

THE NEW SHAKESPEARE

volumes—General Index and Atlas—were completed in 1912.

The Cambridge Medieval History and *The Cambridge Ancient History*, now in course of publication, are based upon a similar plan; when finished, they will link up with the *Modern History* to form a complete history of the civilised world from the remote beginnings down to 1910. This plan of co-operative history has also been adopted by the Syndics in *The Cambridge History of English Literature*, *The Cambridge History of British Foreign Policy, 1783-1919*, *The Cambridge History of India* and *The Cambridge History of the British Empire*, the first two of which are already completed.

In the sphere of literature, mention may be made of a venture entered upon in 1921, the publication of *The New Shakespeare*. This is being edited, play by play, by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch and Professor J. Dover Wilson, who have been described as doing for the text of Shakespeare what Westcott and Hort did for the text of the Bible. To the general reader of to-day Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch is probably one of the best

JOURNALS

known of Cambridge authors, in virtue of his *Studies in Literature* and his volumes *On the Art of Writing* and *On the Art of Reading*.

Out of the many hundreds of recent Cambridge books the following, published in the last few years, have received considerable attention: *The Universe around Us* by Sir James Jeans, *A History of Science* by W. C. D. Dampier-Whetham, *The Nature of the Physical World* by Sir A. S. Eddington, *Science and the Modern World* by A. N. Whitehead, *The Economic History of Modern Britain* by J. H. Clapham, *Five Centuries of Religion* by G. G. Coulton, *The Small Years* by Frank Kendon, *Small Talk at Wreyland* by Cecil Torr.

The Syndics are, also, the publishers of twenty-one journals. These include *The Biochemical Journal*, *The Journal of Ecology*, *The Journal of Physiology*, *The Journal of Anatomy* and *The Journal of Hygiene*; while literature is represented by *The Modern Language Review*, *The Mariner's Mirror* and *The Cambridge Historical Journal*.

It was in 1875 that the Syndics began the systematic publication of school books. The well-known *Pitt Press Series*, containing annotated editions of Greek, Latin, English, French and

SCHOOL BOOKS

German classics, as well as other text-books, was then inaugurated and has been continually expanded until it now includes over 300 volumes. Many of these—Mr Verity's editions, for instance, of the plays of Shakespeare, Mr Sidgwick's *Vergil* and Mr West's *English Grammar*, of which more than half a million copies have now been sold—have long been standard school books. Familiar, too, to modern schoolboys are the *Algebra* and the text-books on Geometry of the late Mr Charles Godfrey and Mr A. W. Siddons and the *Arithmetic* of Mr Godfrey and Mr E. A. Price. Another series, begun in 1877 and well known in universities as well as in schools, is *The Cambridge Bible for Schools*, in which editions of all the books of the Bible are included. Some of the more important school books which have issued from the Press since the War are *The Children's Bible* and *The Little Children's Bible*, selected and arranged by Professor A. Nairne, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch and Mr T. R. Glover, and *Cambridge Readings in Literature* and *Cambridge Lessons in English* by Mr G. Sampson.

Such a list as the above includes but a few items from the forty-eight main subject-headings

DR JOHNSON

of the current catalogue of Cambridge books. It may, however, help to show that the Syndics regard themselves as representatives of a university in the sense of Dr Johnson's definition—"a school where everything may be learnt."

NOTES

ON THE LIBRARY OF CAMBRIDGE BOOKS PRESERVED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

THOMAS THOMAS, 1583-1588.

Interpretatio Fabularum Ovidii. 8vo. 1584. Thomas's device will be found on the title-page.

Disputatio de Sacra Scriptura by William Whitaker. 4to. 1588. Two copies. The first contains the printer's signature on the title-page and his device at the end of the book. The other has a more ordinary printer's ornament.



Ornament used by Thomas Thomas

JOHN LEGATE, 1588-1620.

Latin Dictionary by Thomas Thomas. 4th edition. 8vo. 1594 (see p. 4).

Cicero. *De Oratore libri tres*. 16mo. 1589.

Though badly cut down, this is a clean copy of a prettily printed book.

NOTES ON OLD CAMBRIDGE BOOKS

John Owen, *Epigrams*. 12mo. 1612. This is the earliest book that the Syndics possess which has the device and motto "*Hinc lucem et pocula sacra*" (see illustration below). The book was printed in London after Legate had left Cambridge.



THOMAS and JOHN BUCK and ROGER DANIEL,
1625-1668.

The Bible and the Book of Common Prayer. Folio. 1629.
Two copies.

The first Cambridge editions of the Authorised Version and the Prayer-Book. The latter is based on the Prayer-Book of 1604 which had been slightly altered at the Hampton Court Conference. Up to this time one edition of the New Testament had been printed at Cambridge and one edition of the Bible, both in the Genevan Version.

The elaborately engraved title-page is missing from one of the two copies, but may be seen in the other. A rough

NOTES ON OLD CAMBRIDGE BOOKS

version of the device appears on the N.T. title-page, and Buck's ornament is to be found at the end of the Apocrypha.

Bound up with it is a copy of Sternhold and Hopkins's Metrical Version of the Psalms. This contains the first example of Cambridge music printing that the Syndics possess, although the first known example appeared six years earlier.

The Book of Common Prayer. 4to. 1630.

Several pages containing the Order for Morning Prayer and part of the Litany are wanting.

Ralph Winterton. *Drexelius. Considerations upon Eternitie.* 12mo. 1632.

It contains some very quaint illustrations, of which the one opposite p. 123 shows the rich man watching a camel which coyly refuses to pass through the eye of a needle, in spite of a beating.

John Donne. *Six Sermons.* 4to. 1634.

A good example of Buck's typography with some attractive ornamental borders.

George Herbert. *The Temple.* 5th edition. 12mo. 1638.

All the previous editions were printed at Cambridge, the first two having appeared in 1633.

Bible. Folio. 1638.

Buck and his partner Daniel were so pleased with this work ("perhaps the finest bible ever printed at Cambridge") that they posted a notice on the door of Great St Mary's Church challenging scholars to find a mistake in it, and offering a free bible to anyone who should do so. This edition did in fact remain the standard text until 1762. It is very beautifully printed and has some good initial letters. Buck's ornament is used effectively as a tailpiece.

Thomas Fuller. *The Historie of the Holy Warre.* Folio. 1st edition, 1639. 2nd edition, 1640.

NOTES ON OLD CAMBRIDGE BOOKS

The Holy State. Folio. 1642.

Fuller, author of *The Worthies of England* and the *Church History*, was also the historian of the University. *The Holy State* has an engraved title-page with a portrait of Charles I, characteristically flanked by the emblematic figures of Truth and Justice.

John Swan. *Speculum Mundi.* 4to. 1643.

This book, in addition to a quaint engraved title-page, has a well-printed title-page and ornamentation.

The Art of Warre by the Lord du Praissac, "englished" by John Cruso. 8vo. 1642.

A fascinating text-book which contains a number of very clear illustrations of pike-drill explaining the experiments of Gustavus Adolphus.



Ornament used by Buck and Daniel

JOHN FIELD. 1655-1668.

The Bible. Folio. 1660. (N.T. title, 1659.)

Containing "Chorograph Sculps by T. Ogilby," of which the best are to be found in the 2nd Book of Kings; this edition has a special title-page dedication to Charles II. A copy of it was brought to Samuel Pepys in quires by his bookseller on May 27th, 1667. "But," writes Pepys, "it is like to be so big that I shall not use it."

NOTES ON OLD CAMBRIDGE BOOKS

J. Ray. *Catalogus plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium*. 1660.

This has a special interest in the history of the study of botany. To it ("in gratiam tyronum") various indexes were added. The Syndics' copy is bound up with Ray's *Index plantarum agri Cantabrigiensis*.

The Bible. 8vo. 1661.

This book gives a good example of the vagaries of the device. On the title-page of the O.T. the cup appears in the right hand, while in the N.T. it appears more correctly in the left. The background varies in most of the examples.

JOHN HAYES, 1669-1705.

In 1672 and 1673 Hayes printed two works on International Law, Puffendorf's *Elementa Jurisprudentiae* and Grotius's *De principiis juris naturalis*. For the rest the energies of the Press were still concentrated on editions of the classics and works of theological controversy.

Bible. Folio. 1674. To some extent this bible reaches the typographical standard set by Buck and Daniel. It may be considered the second of the finely printed bibles produced at Cambridge.

The Syndics possess two examples of Preaching Bibles. These were often used in the 17th century and were designed for convenience in the pulpit. Printed on thin paper in small type they have a very full page with marginal notes and references.

CORNELIUS CROWNFIELD, 1705-1740.

The fruits of the typographical revival may be seen in Bentley's own editions of Horace (1711) and Terence (1726). The text of the former was corrected "in not less than a

NOTES ON OLD CAMBRIDGE BOOKS

thousand places" and in every line the first accented syllable of every *dipodia* was marked with an acute accent, "a laborious task which must have vastly increased the trouble of correcting the press." On the title-page the device appears as used to-day on all issues of the *Cambridge Bulletin*.

Suidas. *Lexicon*. Ed. L. Kuster. 3 volumes. Folio. 1705.

This was by far the most ambitious work that the Press had hitherto undertaken. Unfortunately a succession of troubles was encountered in its production and distribution and the sheets were not finally disposed of till 1752.

The title-page is ornamented with the device, as engraved by Simon Gribelin.

JOSEPH BENTHAM, 1740-1766.

Samuel Butler. *Hudibras*. 2 volumes. 8vo. 1744.
Zachary Grey's edition with a set of new cuts by Hogarth.

T. Rutherforth. *Nature and obligations of virtue*. 4to. 1744.

A good example of Bentham's typography.

William Mason. *Odes*. 4to. 1756.

Mason was a friend of the poet Gray.

Bible. 2 volumes. Folio. 1762. This edition was prepared by Dr Thomas Paris of Trinity. An attempt was made to correct the text of King James's version by amending the spelling and punctuation and removing printers' errors. Marginal annotations were given the place they have occupied ever since.

This edition is usually found 4to, and the folio is rare. It is said that only six survived the fire at B. Dod's (the London bookseller's) warehouse.

JOHN BASKERVILLE, 1758-1763.

In 1760 appeared four editions of the Prayer-Book (Imp. 8vo), in 1762 the 12mo Prayer-Book and in 1763 the

NOTES ON OLD CAMBRIDGE BOOKS

Folio Bible. Both Prayer-Books and Bible may be compared with contemporary editions of Bentham's, and in praising the former it is only fair to remember that Baskerville's Prayer-Book was sold at 5s. and Bentham's at 1s. 8d.

It is a pity that in the minds of so many people Baskerville's Bible means the very inferior version produced in a hurry and on inferior paper at Birmingham 6 years later. It is much commoner than the beautiful Cambridge edition.

JOHN ARCHDEACON, 1766-1795.

Richard Farmer. *An Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare*. 4to. 1767.

Farmer, who was Master of Emmanuel, was Johnson's host in Cambridge.

Codex Bezae. Folio. 1793.

Thomas Kipling's facsimile edition, which was described as "the very crown of the Cambridge Press."

RICHARD WATTS, 1802-1809.

Bible. 8vo. 1805.

Cambridge Stereotype Edition. A copy of the first bible ever printed from stereo plates. Stereotype printing was invented by Lord Stanhope and the secret was sold to the University by his London printer, Andrew Wilson, in 1804.

JOHN SMITH, 1809-1836.

The most notable books printed by Smith are the editions of classical authors by Blomfield, Monk and Scholfield. For these the "Great Porson Greek" type, which had been cut under Porson's own direction, was used.

De doctrina christiana by John Milton. 4to. 1825.

King George IV expressed his pleasure that this MS of

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Milton's, newly discovered in Trinity, should be printed at the University Press. A new fount of pica type (weighing 12 cwt.) was specially ordered from Edinburgh for the purpose.

J. W. PARKER, 1836-1854.

Bible. Folio.

King William IV suggested that there should be printed at Cambridge a certain number of bibles for presentation to sovereigns visiting this country. A special fount of type was ordered and a special copy was printed on vellum for presentation to the King. The Syndics' copy contains facsimiles of the seals and signatures of the distinguished persons present at the printing of the first eight pages.

CHARLES JOHN CLAY, 1854-1895.

In 1881 the first edition of the Revised Version of the New Testament was issued and in 1885 the whole Bible including the Apocrypha was issued in one volume.

Charles M. Doughty. *Travels in Arabia Deserta*. 1888.

J. B. PEACE, 1916-1923.

The New Shakespeare. Edited by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch and J. Dover Wilson.

(See page 19.)

WALTER LEWIS.

E. G. Browne. *A Year amongst the Persians*. 1926.

A. S. Eddington. *The Nature of the Physical World*. 1928.

J. H. Jeans. *The Universe around Us*. 1929.

A Selection of the Papers of George III. Edited by John Fortescue. (Printed on behalf of Viscount Lascelles for the Roxburghe Club. 1927.)

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Early Portuguese Books, 1489-1600. Described by King Manuel. (For Maggs Bros. 1929.)

The Works of Shakespeare. Volumes I-III. (Printed for the Nonesuch Press. 1929-30.)

Art Nonsense by Eric Gill.

This is the first book to be printed in Mr Gill's *Perpetua* type. The italic had not yet been cut, so that emphasis was given to words by underlining them. (Cassell & Co. 1930.)

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WALTER LEWIS, M.A.
AT THE
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
IN THE
TYPE DESIGNED BY JOHN BASKERVILLE
WHO WAS APPOINTED
UNIVERSITY PRINTER IN 1758



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